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Jacksonville Republican | February 1865

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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FEBRUARY

Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 29. NO. 7. JACKSONVILLE, ALA., FEBRUARY 9, 1865. WHOLE NO. 1462

Stones that Failed.—We all remember the story of the inn-keeper who became proud as he prospered, and taking down his sign of the Ass, put up a portrait of George IV. in its place. His neighbor immediately raised the east of effigy, and in this sign he conquered. The first landlord, alarmed at the increasing popularity of his rival, and understanding the cause, wrote under the grim visage of his Majesty: "This is the real Ass."

But a more ludicrous incident of the kind is just now told at the expense of the good Bishop of Landaff. He took up his abode near the head of Lake Windermere, where the principal inn had been known as the Cock; but the landlord, by way of compliment to his distinguished neighbor, substituted the Bishop as the sign. An innkeeper close by, who had frequently evaded mine host of the Cock for his good fortune in securing a considerable preponderance of visitors, took advantage of the change, and attracted many travelers to his house by putting up the sign of the Cock. The landlord with the new sign was much discomfited at seeing many of his old customers deposited at his rival's establishment; so, by way of remedy, he put up, in large red letters, under the portrait of the Bishop: "This is the old Cock."

Simply for the homeless.—The shifting area of invasion has, at length, brought the enemy, in large force, very near many of the citizens of this State. They must abandon their homes, and seek a refuge elsewhere. The "Confederate Baptist" says, we appeal to those who are yet secure, to offer those refugees a kindly greeting. Who can tell how long before they may ask from others the succor they give to others. Every part of the land may be visited by the destructive cohorts of the foe. In this time of wide-spread destruction—"Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy." Christians, especially, should be ready to communicate to their needy brethren. They are enjoined by their divine Lord to "love one another's burden," and thus fulfill the commandment of Christ—"Love one another, as I have loved you." To help one another, and get one's own soul and feeling, they are to love one another, and the cause is just.

The army of the people want General Johnston restored to command, and desire Gen. Lee to be charged with supreme direction of movements in the field, says the Lynchburg "Virginian." Our information from the army is to the effect that this arrangement is earnestly desired, and would revive the confidence of our troops to an extent that nothing else could. With the President, with such evidence of the loss of confidence in him, it is not surprising that his opposition to the wishes of the army and people is so, nothing short of a miracle will save us. Public confidence, already greatly shaken, will be lost if we without a change for the better, it may be long before we can repair the disasters that have resulted and may further result from the removal of Johnston. We might not despair of the Republic if we did not fear that the love of power to those who rule seems to be stronger even than the love of country.

Explosion of a Magazine—Two hundred Yankees killed.

The American's correspondent, writing the day after the fall, says:

Whilst we were looking at Fort Fisher under the Federal flag, and rejoicing over its downfall, a tremendous explosion took place in its very centre, sounding louder than the boom of a 15 inch gun. A volume of smoke and sand rose fifty feet in the air, enveloping and hiding from view the whole of this immense work for four or five minutes. It was at once apparent that the magazine had exploded, and that it must have been accompanied with great loss of life. We soon after learned that the destruction of the magazine had killed two hundred, including many soldiers from the fleet who had not yet returned to their ships. It was occasioned by the carelessness of some of the colored troops in carrying candles into the magazine.

A large quantity of corn meal had been stored in a magazine which the colored soldiers had freely used for their breakfasts, not knowing that it also contained a ton or more of powder, under the meal. The exact manner in which the fire was communicated cannot, of course, be known, but it is presumed that there was some loose powder on the floor into which a spark fell. It was a terrible event so soon following our great victory. I have heard that the names of some regiments that are said to have suffered most, but for fear my intelligence may not be reliable, I will, perhaps, better not to mention them. Various rumors were afloat with regard to this terrible catastrophe, some attributing it to the work of a torpedo, but on inquiry, I learn that it was undoubtedly the result of carelessness, of

either the lack of knowledge of the presence of powder. The loss of life by the explosion, I learn, is about two hundred, besides quite a number wounded. The magazine that exploded, was in the very centre of the parade, and it has scooped out the earth to a great depth for fifty feet around, and added to the desolation that reigns in this vast monument of engineering ability. Quite a number of sailors from the fleet and some officers suffered from this explosion. They had gone ashore to examine the work, and full victims to their exploding magazine. The paymasters of the Gettysburg and the Iyonderoga, and an ensign from the Gettysburg, are reported among the victims.

Destruction by Fire.

During the wars of antiquity it was an every day affair to burn to the ground conquered towns and cities. Some four hundred years before Christ the Israelites entered Ai, and hastily set it on fire—making the city a heap of ruins forever. Ossian speaks of the fallen Balclutha, and Homer tells how the fierce Achilles laid waste Phoebe; and we read too of the unconquerable flames bursting forth from Troy, and how the Greeks rushed through the burning streets killing the Trojans as they fled from their families, from whom they had been absent ten years.

Those who follow Alexander's career from the ruins of Ilium to the destruction of the Persopolis will find it one of fire and slaughter. The Ionians, upon revolting from Darius, destroyed Sardis and the temple of Cybele. Subsequently Carthage, with Megara, and Syracuse were laid in ashes; and Rome was permitted by Alaric to burn six days. Afterward, Nemesis shook her burning torch over Rome, and Carthage was razed. For six days and seven nights the flames continued to devour the houses of patrician and plebeian. From these fires the victorious leaders generally acquired a great amount of wealth—the greatest conflagration known in history.

The London fire in 1666, was one of the most celebrated conflagrations on record, though not the largest. De Foe says a blazing comet proceeded as it did the furious ray to herald the great plague. De Foe says the fire was universal, leaping from street to street in a prodigious manner, leaving nothing behind them but ruin. Eighty-nine churches, four hundred streets and thirteen thousand two hundred dwellings were destroyed before the fiery element could be checked. Then there is Moscow whose history is fires, sieges, etc. In the last great fire, associated with Napoleon's career, thirty thousand eight hundred buildings were leveled to the ground, with thousands of human beings in them. Twice was the temple of Jerusalem given to the flames by conquering legions. The Yankees in their war of subjugation, have used this "dread enemy" very frequently against us. They have burned towns, cities and country homesteads. Wherever they march they apply the torch and rob the people. The Carthaginians suffered long, but were finally avenged when Nosis shook her torch over the Eternal City. May we of the South, not hope ere long some avenging Nemesis may step in and lay the principal cities of the enemy in ashes? It would be just, and we believe it will be done.—Clarion

TAX NOTICE.

I am now in possession of all unpaid claims or estimates of Tax in kind for the year 1862. I am directed to inform all those who have such claims in my hands, that provided it is necessary and unavoidable default, on their part, they still have an opportunity to pay said Claims in kind, out of the crop of 1864, provided it is done within 30 days from the date such Claims are returned to Post Office, otherwise they forfeit any further indulgence and the penalty will be strictly enforced.

H. A. EARNES, Collector 14th Dist. Ala.

POSTPONED SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala. and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, within the usual hours of sale, on the first Monday in April, 1865, the following described lands to-wit: certain lots, known as lot Nos. nine, 2, ten, 10, thirteen, 13, fourteen, 14, fifteen, 15, sixteen, 16, seventeen, 17, eighteen, 18, nineteen, 19 and twenty, 20, in the plan of the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.—also, a lot known as the Brady Lot adjoining the above, containing about six acres, all situate in and being in said county, and in the fourth east quarter of Section eleven, 11, Township four south, Range 3, in the Choctaw Land District, levied upon by virtue of an Attachment in favor of John B. Webb, as Guardian of the minor heirs of David Webb, deceased, vs. James A. McDermott III.

JAMES B. FARMER, Sheriff. December 22, 1864.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala., Special Term, January 23d, 1865.

This day came J. Henderson, administrator of the Estate of J. H. Dillard, deceased, and filed in court his account and vouchers for a final settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the court, that Monday the 20th day of February next be set for examining, stating, and reporting said account, showing said vouchers and making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville in said county, as a notice to the heirs and legatees of said Estate and all other persons concerned to be and appear at a special Term of said Court, to be held at the Court House of said county on said 20th day of February, 1865, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper. Witness A. Woods, Judge of Probate.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Mary E. Grogan, Richard Lanford.

WHEREAS, Mary E. Grogan having applied to the undersigned, a B. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, for an attachment against the property of Richard Lanford, and having obtained the same; and whereas it appears to me that said Richard Lanford is not a resident of this State, that his residence is in South Carolina; now the said Richard Lanford, hereby notified of the pending of the said attachment, that the same has been levied on the property of said Richard Lanford, and that if the said Richard Lanford do not appear before me at my office in the county of Calhoun in the State of Alabama on the first Saturday in March next, I will proceed to give judgment on the said attachment in the same manner as if the said Richard Lanford were present to answer and defend the same; and I will as the law directs and order execution and order sales as the case may require.

Given under my hand on the 23rd day of January, 1865.

D. WILKINS, Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of December, 1864, on the Estate of William Bryant, deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

TYRIL BRYANT, BORN BRYANT, Adms.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Probate Court, Calhoun County, Special Term, Jan. 16, 1865.

UPON the application of G. B. Douthitt, administrator of the Estate of Benjamin Brooks, deceased, said estate is declared insolvent. It is therefore ordered by the court, that Monday the 20th day of February 1865 be set for said G. B. Douthitt, Adm'r as aforesaid, to file his account and vouchers for a settlement of said estate, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a Special Term of said court to be held at the Court House of said county on said 20th day of February, 1865, and contest the making of said settlement if they think proper.—16th Jan. '65.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of John M. Bruce, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 24th December, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

JESSE HUNNINGHAM, Adm.

Jan. 19, 1865.

Tan Yard Notice.

THE undersigned, at their Tan Yard near Alexandria, Ala. have adopted the following TERMS of TANNING: One-third of the Leather of Hides when Tanned.

One half of Calf, Goat and Sheep skins. We will receive Hides and deliver Leather on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Feb. 9, 1865. R. V. MARTIN & CO.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Ala., Special Term, January 30, 1865.

THIS day came James M. Webster, as administrator of the Estate of Sterling Sims, deceased, and filed in court his petition for an order authorizing and requiring said administrator to compromise with Eliza McCallen, his claim to and upon the land claimed as belonging to the estate of said deceased, to-wit: the east half of the south east fourth of section 20, township 14, range 2, in the Choctaw Land District, situate in said county, by giving said McCallen five hundred dollars for his title thereto—and thereupon it is ordered by the court that the 25th day of February, 1865, be and is hereby set apart as a day for the final hearing of said petition; and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published in Jacksonville in said county for three successive weeks prior to said day, as notice to all persons concerned to be and appear before said court, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Court House of said county on the said 25th day of February, 1865, and contest said application if they think proper.—this 20th day of January, 1865.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of December, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Jan. 19, 1865.

G. B. DOUTHITT, Adm'r.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Ala. on the 25th of Oct. 1864, two negro men one named PERMY, who is about twenty-five years old; five feet ten inches high, and weighs about 160 or 170 pounds, who is black, and who says that he belongs to C. H. Williams, of Augusta, Ga.

The other calls his name PERMY, and is about thirty years old, five feet ten inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds, and is also black, and who says he belongs to Geo. S. C. Garmany of Augusta, Ga.

The owners of the above described negro men, are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law in such cases made and provided directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor of Calhoun County.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Centre, Cherokee County, Ala., on the 29th day of November, 1864, a negro man who calls his name DANIEL, said man is about 24 years of age, five feet six inches high, and weighs about 150 pounds, and who says he belongs to Geo. S. C. Garmany of Augusta, Ga. and who says he belongs to Geo. S. C. Garmany of Augusta, Ga. and who says he belongs to Geo. S. C. Garmany of Augusta, Ga.

The owner of the above described negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. M. DANIEL, Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the Estate of Mary Kelly, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 15th day of Dec. 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Jan. 12, 1865. E. McCLELLAN, Adm.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for Calhoun County, Special Term, Dec. 24th, 1864.

This day came E. McClellan, administrator of the Estate of Mary Kelly, deceased, and filed in court his petition in writing, representing among other things, that said deceased had seized and possessed of the following named slaves to-wit: Charles and Mariah. That he is of opinion that it would be more to the interest of said estate to sell said slaves, for a more equal fair and beneficial division among the heirs of said estate. It is ordered by the Court that Monday the 13th day of February next, 1865, be set for the hearing of said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican a newspaper published and published in said county for four successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned to be and appear at a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court House of said county, on said 13th day of February next, and defend against said petition if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of September, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Jan. 5, 1865. J. D. ROKE, Adm.

Sheriff's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of the statute in such cases made and provided I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on the first Monday in March, 1865, a Negro man who says his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to Harry Schindler of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, who was committed to Jail as a runaway, on the 6th day of August, 1864. Said negro man is of copper color; about 50 years of age.

JAMES B. FARMER, Sheriff. February 3, 1865.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on the 1st day of November, 1864, a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says he belongs to Frank Leonard of Macon County, Ga.—that he was impressed as teamster, and brought to Alabama to work in the ditch near Jacksonville, and was afterwards sent to Oxford, Ala. and was afterwards sent to Oxford, Ala. and was afterwards sent to Oxford, Ala.

The owner of the above described negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law.

Solicitors in Chancery.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 12, '64.

COMMITTED

To the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala., on the 25th day of Oct. 1864, a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says he belongs to Frank Leonard of Macon County, Ga.—that he was impressed as teamster, and brought to Alabama to work in the ditch near Jacksonville, and was afterwards sent to Oxford, Ala. and was afterwards sent to Oxford, Ala.

The owner of the above described negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. E. SMITH, Jailor.

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The owner of the above described negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. M. DANIEL, Sheriff.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of September, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Jan. 5, 1865. J. D. ROKE, Adm.

Notice.

I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a promissory note given by me to Jesse Moore, dated in October or November, 1864, and due one day after date, for five hundred dollars; as the consideration for which said note was given, has totally failed, and I will not pay it unless compelled by law.

Jan. 2, 1865. A. S. THOMPSON.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 8th day of September, 1864, by the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

Dec. 29, 1864. Z. HENDERSON, Ex'r.

about 9-4-46-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-00-01-02-03-04-05-06-07-08-09-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$3 00
Three " " " 1 50

Rates of Advertising.

One square of 10 lines or less, each insertion, \$2 00
Announcement of candidates, State offices 10 00
County " 5 00
Circulars of candidates, per square, 1 00
Obituaries charged for at advertising rates.

Tax Notice.

WE will meet the tax payers of Calhoun county at the times and places named below, for the purpose of assessing the Income tax, and collecting the soldier's tax (which must be paid in new issue) and the five per cent tax where the tax payer has no title to pay. Also to collect the State and County tax for 1864.

Tax payers will consult their interest by meeting us promptly as this is the last round to collect the State and County Tax and for assessing Income tax.

No. 11, White Plains, Mon. Jan. 10
" 13, Oxford, Tuesday " 17
" 4, Maddox, Wednesday " 18
" 21, Sulphur Springs, Thur. " 19
" 5, Polkville, Friday " 20
" 3, June Bug, Saturday " 21
" 1, Jacksonville, Monday " 23
" 2, Alexandria, Tuesday " 24
" 6, Peeks Hill, Wednesday " 25
" 22, Kansas, Thursday " 26
" 7, Vessels, Friday " 27
" 8, Waldon's Shop, Sat. " 28
" 10, Rabbit Town, Mon. " 30
" 12, Davis Town, Tues. " 31
" 14, Sugar Hill, Wed. Feb'y 1st
" 15, Pine Grove, Thursday " 2
" 23, Pleasant Hill, Friday " 3
" 16, Abernathy, Saturday " 4
" 17, Fair Play, Monday " 6
" 18, Pine Thicket, Tuesday " 7
" 19, Phipps, Wednesday " 8
" 20, Borden's, Thursday " 9
" 9, Ladiga, Friday " 10
" 9, Cross Plains, Saturday " 11

S. ALLEN, Assessor 14th Dist.
H. A. EARNES, Col'r 14th Dist.
H. GRAHAM, T. C. C. C.

M. J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Solicitor in Chancery.

OFFICE east side of Public Square, fronting east door of the court house—Jacksonville, Ala.

Jacksonville Male Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday in February 1865, under the continued superintendence of Rev. R. J. C. BAIL.

Primary class, per session of 3 months, \$40. 00
Second " " " 20 00
Third " " " 10 00

PAGS.—We fear our readers will be tired of this subject much sooner than we shall get a supply. However this may be, we assure them, if they do not send them in before this morning, they will compel us to select one of two alternatives—either follow the example of the paper makers, sell our paper for rags only, or that of the Illinois Editor we once read of, who required each of his patrons to furnish a square of white cloth upon which he would print the news; they would take it home, read it, wash it out and return it for a new impression.

Bring in your Tax in Kind.

PLANTERS of this county are hereby requested to deliver their Tax in Kind of Wheat, Oats, Rye, and Hay to the nearest Deputy as early as possible; the time for the delivery of the same having nearly expired; and their estimates will be transferred to the money Tax Collector, and the five fold rates collected.

Bring in your Molasses and all other products assessed and not yet delivered.

W. F. BUSH,
Supervising Agents.

Feb 2, 1865.

We renew our hearty thanks to those who have sent us rags, and hope that others will do so soon. In about two weeks we intend to send off what we have, after which we are not certain that we shall purchase any more, at least for a considerable time.

So many of our patrons seem displeased at having their papers crossed, we will discontinue this mode of giving notice. In future, those who fail to renew their subscriptions, may know that their time is out by the paper being stopped. If they want it continued they can forward \$3 for three months or \$5 for six months.

LOST.

Between the residence of R. J. C. Bail and Jacksonville a little girl's cloak, brown cloth, with cutting, scarlet binding. The finder will confer a great favor by leaving it at Col. J. D. Hoke's.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will hire for the present year, two negro girls, 16 and 18 years old, and a boy 16 years old. If not hired before, he will on the 1st Monday in March, hire to the highest bidder. JNO. D. HOKE, Surv'r part'r & adm of G. Hoke, dec. Feb. 2, 1865.

Free Public School Money.

I wish to see the Trustees of Free Public Schools for Calhoun county, who have not received their pro rata share of School money. I will be found at all times at my school house in Jacksonville or at home, except Saturdays.

R. J. C. BAIL, Co. Sup't.

TO THE VOTERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY.

I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the lower house of the next Legislature. My duties as a soldier in the army of Virginia will not permit me to mingle with you as I should like before the ensuing election. I only leave my name before you, if you deem me worthy, I will be thankful for your support.

Very respectfully, your obt. serv't.

W. W. BEASLEY, Lt. and Ensign 4th Ala. Reg't.

NOTICE.

On Saturday the 18th Feb'y, 1865, I will offer for sale for cash, to the highest bidder, one Wagon, Cows, Hogs, Flows and Plow Gears, Cross-cut Saw, Hand Saw, Axes, Chisels and various other things too tedious to mention. MARY J. PORTER.

Notice.

THE public is hereby notified, that my wife, Sarah Brady, is my only authorized agent for the collection of debts and transaction of other business, during my absence in the army.

My TANNING BUSINESS will be continued as heretofore, and I hereby return my thanks for past patronage, and hope it will be continued.

Feb. 9, 1865. J. Z. BRADY.

Accident to Ex-Gov. WINSTON.

A gentleman from Mobile represents that on Thursday night last Ex-Gov. John A. Winston returned with two gentlemen to the Battle House, after passing the evening with some friends. Shortly after retiring to their respective rooms, the two latter were aroused by the cry of "help! help!" and finding it proceeded from Gov. Winston's room, they went thither and found him lying on the floor. On examination one of his legs was found to be broken just above the knee. Dr. Nutt was called in and set the bone. It was a compound fracture of dangerous character. Gov. W. said the bone was broken in the effort to pull off his boots. This singular result is ascribed to be an excess of lime in the bone, rendering it very brittle.

TO OUR PATRONS.

If we were publishing a paper on credit, we could say, after a change of terms, that those who did not give timely notice to the contrary, would be considered as wishing to continue. But as our terms are in advance, we must of course consider those who fail to comply with them as wishing their papers stopped. Send on therefore, by mail at our risk, if you wish your papers continued. We wish to know how much paper to provide.

Distribution of Tax in Kind.

We have received from Thomas Hayden, Capt. and Post Q. M. Tax in Kind for this Congressional District, two very neat and accurate tables, containing a detailed report of the Distribution of articles received for the two last quarters, ending 30th Sept. and 31st Dec 1864.

These tables are too large for publication entire, we can therefore only give the following exhibit of totals, leaving out fractions of bushels and pounds, which will be found interesting to our readers.

The total amounts distributed to Quartermaster and Commissary departments, Nitre & Mining bureau, Medical bureau, sales to county authorities for the use of indigent families, sale of produce damaged, losses by robbery, by the enemy, and by wastage, are as follows: Wheat, 35,571 bushels; Oats, 14,945; Rye 970; Cured Hay, 15,019; Corn, 217,444; sw't Potatoes, 1884; Irish Potatoes, 17; Cured Fodder, 1,616,398 pounds; Molasses, 2029 gallons; Cotton, 1,170; Peas, 380 bushels; Ground Peas, 12 bushels; Bacon, 210,833; Tobacco, 1,373.

The whole amount of wastage was only 6 bushels of wheat and 11 of corn—losses by robbery, 200 bushels of wheat, 6 of ground peas and 1,300 pounds of bacon, 74 of tobacco—by the enemy, 200 lbs of hay, 1,170 cotton, 4 bushels peas, 154 lbs tobacco and 25 of wool.

Taking the large amount collected and distributed, and the small amount of loss by wastage and robbery, the above exhibit is highly creditable to the accuracy, energy and efficiency of all the officers engaged in this important and responsible service.

We invite the attention of those interested to the notice by Gen. Wheeler to citizens having unadjusted claims against any portion of his command.

We would also state in this connection, that we have received from Capt. J. M. Anderson a copy of General Orders, No. 7, issued by Gen. Wheeler on the 24th Dec last, enjoining and enforcing most rigid discipline & prompt punishment for depredations of all kinds.

In this order Gen. Wheeler very truly and justly remarks, that it is his duty to protect citizens and the families of soldiers from depredations, and the honor and fair fame of his command, which he is determined to accomplish at any cost.

It is due to Gen. Wheeler and the many honorable and brave men who have fought with him, facing every danger and enduring every hardship, to state that they are not guilty of the depredations laid to their charge. Some few of his men may have been guilty of bad conduct, but in many instances, horse stealing, destruction of property and other outrages have been committed by those falsely claiming identity with them. In future, we predict that the goats will be separated from the sheep, and the innocent not be made to suffer with the guilty.

The following dispatch, received by Tuesday night's mail, we suppose may be considered as putting at an end, at least for the present, all prospect of peace. Possibly Lincoln and Seward may be playing a bluff game, but we have neither time, room, nor inclination at present for comment.

RETURN OF THE PEACE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, February 5.

The Commissioners returned from Fortress Monroe last night. They had an interview with Lincoln and Seward, and were informed substantially that peace could only be obtained by an unconditional submission to the constitution and laws of the United States, and that the slavery question had been disposed of by the Federal Congress adopting the proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. It is understood an official statement from the Commissioners will be laid before Congress to-morrow.

Late News.

RUMORED WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

RICHMOND, January 30.

A rumor was current last night that the French Minister at Washington had demanded his passport, but it is not generally credited.

Both Houses of the Federal Congress passed the diplomatic appropriation bill with an amendment virtually ignoring Maximilian. Some suppose this may have given offense to the French Minister.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH PEACE COMMISSIONERS WERE SENT.

RICHMOND, January 30.—Unbroken silence is maintained at the Executive Department relative to the Blair mission and our commissioners. They left Richmond yesterday for Washington via Petersburg and City Point. The Sentinel says the circumstances under which these gentlemen have departed on their mission are understood to be as follows: Blair having sought unofficially a confidential interview with Davis, departed for Washington with the assurance that our President would be willing at any time without any obstacle to send agents or commissioners to Washington to confer about terms of peace informally in advance, if said commissioners would be received. On Blair's second visit to Richmond he brought the consent of Lincoln to receive and confer with any agents informally sent with the view to restoring peace. The gentlemen who left yesterday were thereupon selected by the President and have gone without formal credentials, merely as informal agents to see whether it be possible to place a conference for peace on any basis which may serve for attaining so desirable a result.

PASSAGE OF THE COMMISSIONERS THROUGH THE LINES.

PETERSBURG, January 31. Gen. Grant sent in a flag of truce to-day announcing that our Commissioners would be received at 5 P. M. According to that hour Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell proceeded out on the Baxter road an under flag of truce entered the enemy's lines in front of Wise's brigade, of Gen. Bushrod Johnson's division. They were received by Col. Hancock, of Gen. Grant's Staff, and conducted to a special train of cars awaiting in the rear.

The Commissioners will be entertained at the quarters to-night and start for Washington to-morrow. Mr. Stephens's servant was permitted to accompany him.

Col. Hatch, Assistant Agent of Exchange, accompanied the Commissioners as Secretary.

During the passage of the Commissioners the breast works of the enemy as well as our own were crowded with soldiers witnessing the novel event.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 29.

During church here to-day a heavy cannonading was in progress between ours and the enemy's batteries.

Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, Commissioners, are in our city and will be passed by flag of truce through Bushrod Johnson's line to-morrow. Their mission excited much comment in all circles.

PETERSBURG, January 30.

The Peace Commissioners are still here. Application to pass through the lines were made yesterday and to-day. At a late hour in the afternoon an answer was returned the purport of which has not yet been promulgated. The final movements of the commissioners will probably be determined to-morrow. In consideration of the pending communications, a general truce was observed on the lines to-day.

CHARLESTON, January 31.

A dispatch from Lawlorville, 27th, via Branchville, 30th, says the enemy occupied Robertsville with a considerable force yesterday, and are now encamped there. Some say they could see more than a division.

The enemy are reported crossing at Sister's ferry from the Georgia side to-day.

CHARLESTON, January 31.

All the movements of the enemy indicate Augusta and Branchville as the points of their destination.

The 20th army corps occupies Robertsville.

A heavy force of infantry, artillery and cavalry are reported encamped near the junction of the Saluda and Old Union roads. The force is believed to be the 15th and 17th Army corps.

Yesterday morning the enemy advanced in considerable force, from White Point and drove in our skirmish line three miles to Ennock Creek. Our infantry afterwards advanced and drove the enemy back to White Point, re-establishing our picket line. Since then all has been quiet at that point.

The enemy made a demonstration on our position at the bridge over Salt-ketchie this afternoon but without result. It is reported that they burnt McPhersonville last night.

RICHMOND, Jan. 28.

Gen. Breckinridge has been appointed Secretary of War.

INDISPOSITION OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.

RICHMOND, January 31.

Gen. Lee's nomination to the new grade of General in Chief was proposed last week at the War Department by the President. The delay in making it to the Senate arises from the President's inability to sign his name, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia in his right arm and head. The President is still confined to his room this morning, and may not be able for some days to recover the use of his hands.

It is stated that the Commissioners in passing through our lines were greeted with vigorous cheers by our troops, and that similar demonstrations were

made by the Yankees on their arrival with in the Yankee lines.

Breckinridge will enter upon the duties of his new position as Secretary of War next Monday.

RICHMOND, January 31.

In the House, after debate, the Senate bill to authorize the transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage was again passed, notwithstanding the objection of the President—yeas, 73, nays, 13—thereby coming a law.

The House bill for the suppression of the property of persons liable to military service who have departed or shall depart from the Confederate States without permission passed—yeas, 12, nays, 7.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, January 30.

Northern papers of the 24th and 25th have been received.

The main building of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

A San Francisco telegram of the 23d announces the arrival of Capt. Beauregard, brother of Gen. Beauregard, in the capacity of private secretary to Ex-Senator Gwin. He reports Gwin created Duke by Maximilian and appointed Viceroy over five States ceded to France in payment for troops furnished by the French Government. The story is not believed further than that Gwin has obtained extensive land grant and is authorized to encourage emigration from the Confederate States.

The Steamship Atlantic, from Mobile Bay, with 1,000 bales of cotton, from the Rebel Government, arrived at New York on the 24th.

Gen. Dix has suppressed the Rebel "personals" in New York, published in the Daily News.

A Washington telegram says the entire subject of the exchange of prisoners is now in the hands of Gen. Grant, and has reason to believe a full exchange will soon be effected.

The tornado guano is pronounced a canard.

Gold unchanged.

RICHMOND, January 31.

The New York Tribune of the 26th has been received.

An arrival from Pernambuco reports that the Confederate steamer Shenandoah has destroyed several American merchantmen along the coast of Brazil, in consequence of which vessels bound to the United States were obtaining British registers.

The Harrier Lane, at Havana, was found on fire on the 18th. She was towed ashore and scuttled.

A residence costing \$34,000 has been presented to Gen. Grant by the Citizens of Philadelphia.

McClellan sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

The American Hotel at Buffalo and other buildings were destroyed by fire Wednesday. Loss one million.

Gold 205.

YANKEE NEWS.

MOBILE, February 3.

A special to the Advertiser and Register from Sebastia, 1st, says the Memphis Argus of the 31st ult. is filled with predictions of an early peace on the basis of reconstruction. It says Blair's mission was crowned with the most complete success.

Blair says Lee is in favor of laying down arms and returning to the Union; Davis also made a similar statement.

Arkansas advices of the 17th ult. says Shelby is blockading the river 15 miles above Little Rock to prevent supplies going to Fort Smith. A sharp fight had occurred, in which the Yankees were worsted.

Gold in New York on the 26th ult. opened heavy, owing to adverse news from Western Mexico and unfavorable news from Wilmington, and closed at 207.

The steamer Shenandoah had arrived on the Brazilian coast and had destroyed four Yankee ships. She is reported as a formidable cruiser.

RICHMOND, February 2.

The House to-day passed the Senate bill increasing the compensation and emoluments of the President and increasing the salaries of the officers and employees of the Government in Richmond. It also adopted a resolution expressing the gratification of Congress at the additional evidence of the patriotism of the various Governments which have declared their purpose to maintain the war for independence.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, February 2.

The New York Herald of the 30th contains not a word about the appointment of peace commissioners by Lincoln, but has over a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, who will soon be en route to Washington.

Great sensation was produced in New York on Sunday by the reported fall of Charleston and an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The Herald's St. Louis correspondent gravely announces that Gen. Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximilian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico.

The blockade runner Blenheim from Nassau was recently captured in Cape Fear river.

Butler had a great reception at Lowell on Saturday. In his speech he said it was idle to talk about peace until the Rebel army or Northern Virginia is defeated and captured.

Seward made a speech before a christian communion, in Washington, on last Sunday night, in which he said we wait

only at the hands of the enemy for an end to the war, which, he said, will be accomplished by the military department.

Various dramatic pieces different States are represented in the military department as high as the Saturday.

CONGRESSMAN FOLGER.

A dispatch received from Branchville, 30th, says that the enemy advanced on the 24th ult. and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings on the plantation and retired. This morning three steamers are off White Point. A landing is threatened.

LATER.—10 O'clock, P. M. The enemy evening the enemy had possession of McBride's Bridge, and skirmishing was going on in front of Branchville Bridge. The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville.

A dispatch from Adam's Run says the enemy came up in two barges to Young's Island yesterday, about noon, and drove in our pickets. They fired several buildings on the plantation and retired. This morning three steamers are off White Point. A landing is threatened.

RICHMOND, February 3.

In the House to-day Mr. Gholson's resolutions were taken up as unfinished business, when Mr. Atkins submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the arming of slaves in our cause, upon promises of emancipation, is in conflict with all our established principles, and there should not be done.

Resolved, that the war the enemy is now waging against us, and the immense resources he is now bringing to bear for our subjugation, justify and require that we should exhaust all resources within our reach rather than submit to so terrible a fate.

Resolved further, That between subjugation and using our slaves in our defence, every principle of nations and self preservation requires the latter; therefore we should at once put one hundred thousand slaves, between the ages of 17 and 45, in the field, and in order to render them effective, and secure the immediate interest of all our soldiers in their instruction as well as to expedite as much as possible, the Government should purchase all the slaves, put them in the army and give each white soldier in the army a slave, to be his absolute right and property, etc.

Mr. Boyce moved to go into secret session. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 60. Mr. Coaral, having the floor, spoke in opposition to the resolutions until the expiration of the morning hour.

The negro bill was further discussed, Messrs. Orr and Maxwell strongly opposing the employment of negro soldiers. Mr. Burnett declared that he preferred independence, to negro slavery, and that the day ever arrived that it was necessary to use the negroes in our army, the subject was laid on the table till to-morrow.

BIRMINGHAM, February 3.

Northern papers of the 31st ult. have been received.

Mr. Foote was arrested in Shenandoah lines on the 25th ult. He came to the oath of allegiance to the Federal he was sent to Washington under arrest.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says Senator Wade, in his denunciation of the Blair mission, is influenced by the entire Republican delegation in both Houses of Congress.

The New York Tribune, in discussing the proposed reconstruction of the United States, has been formed under a pledge to recognize the Confederacy as immediately after the 4th of March, under the pretext that the Union thereafter consist only of the States which participated in the late Presidential election.

Gold on the 30th, 211.

RICHMOND, February 3.

The Baltimore American of the 30th asserts positively that Lincoln authorized Blair to communicate his willingness to give a hearing to any person of influence who may come from the States in rebellion, with or without Davis' authority to treat for peace upon the basis of submission to the Union.

Special Washington dispatch says, we have had a surfeit of peace rumors to-day, and it is exceedingly difficult out of the mass of contradictory statements to arrive at the truth.

The facts appear to be that a delegation from Richmond was admitted within the Northern lines yesterday, and to-day they started down the James river on an army transport. They were stopped at Fortress Monroe, and Seward started for Annapolis to meet them.

There is reason to believe they will not come to Washington at present, but any negotiation or conference in regard to the settlement of the difficulty will be conducted at Fortress Monroe by Seward in behalf of the Government.

The whole affair is involved in a good deal of mystery.

The House adopted the Senate resolutions for an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery within the United States.

Sautes in honor of the event were fired in various cities on the 1st.

The Maryland House of delegates concurred in the amendment.

Two disastrous fires occurred in Savannah on the 27th and 28th, destroying a large number of buildings. By the second fire ten blocks were burned.